THE

# MONTHLY RECORD

OF THE

# Five Points House of Industry.

Terms, One Dollar per Year.

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SEYMOUR DURST

# The Five Points House of Industry.

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PROGRAMME.

Daily Morning Prayer, at 6½ o'clock.

Daily Evening Prayer, at 6½ o'clock, devoted to Bible Instruction.

Day-School, every Week-day, Saturday excepted, from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Sunday-School, at 9 o'clock A.M., and 2 o'clock P.M.

Children's Service, every Sunday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Weekly Prayer-Meeting, on Wednesday Evening, at 7½ o'clock

**COME AND HELP US.**

AVERY DURST

# MONTHLY RECORD

OF THE

# Five Points House of Industry.

EDITED BY S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

VOL. VIII. APRIL, 1866. No. 12.


## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

THE history of the establishment of the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY at the Five Points is so well-known, that it is unnecessary to recur to it in detail. The Five Points of New-York has unfortunately acquired a most notorious distinction. Originally it was a low, swampy pond, which was gradually filled up, and as it became susceptible of occupation, was the resort of the poor, dissolute population, which always exists in a large town. The locality, however, by degrees became so notoriously disorderly that it was not considered safe for a respectable man to pass through it. It was common for persons from the country to request the protection of the police that they might visit the scenes of crime and dissipation rampant there at all times. There were underground passages connecting blocks of houses on different streets, and the well-known names of Cow Bay and Murderer's Alley were too sadly characteristic. It was a God-forsaken place, where neither education nor religion were permitted to enter, and the respectable inhabitants of New-York, though then living not far from the scene, were callous of and indifferent to the fearful degradation which there existed. Certainly as no spot of ground on this continent had the reputation of having been the witness of more crime, so no spot had such repulsive features, or were want and woe more apparent. Every house was a brothel, the resort of persons of every age, sex, and color; every store a dram-shop, where from morning till morning the thieves and abandoned characters of the town whetted their depraved tastes and concocted future crimes and villanies.

It is to the credit of the Methodist Episcopal Church that it was the first Christian denomination to attempt to ameliorate the condition of the poor, to instruct the ignorant, and reform the vicious at the Five Points. In the spring of 1850, the Rev. Lewis Morris Pease was appointed by the New-

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York Annual Conference to establish a mission in the neighborhood of the Five Points. The Ladies Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church were fortunate in the selection of the agent to carry on the work. He entered upon the task before him with energy, but unfortunately soon became alienated from the parties who originated the enterprise, as he found his views of the principles upon which it should be carried on were not sustained by them. After an unfortunate controversy, to which it is not necessary now to refer, Mr. Pease severed his connection with the Ladies Home Missionary Society, and determined to prosecute the work according to his own views, relying on the support of the religious public. It is not easy to realize to-day the heroism of an act performed fifteen years ago, for these fifteen years have developed a greatly increased interest in the welfare of the poor, and have cleansed in part from their impurity and pollution the deep degradation of the locality. No longer connected with any organization, Mr. Pease, with his devoted wife, a most fitting helpmate for such a man, committed himself to increased work with characteristic energy. On his own responsibility, he hired two houses at the Five Points at a rent of seven hundred dollars a year, and with the aid of the police clearing them of their abandoned inmates, removed with his family into them. It was the noble spectacle of a man without pecuniary resources and without the possibility of any pecuniary return, risking at once his health and domestic peace, casting his whole soul into an enterprise by which he thought he could benefit a degraded class of his fellow-creatures. Alone, without resources, without reliance on any denomination, and without any organization, he must soon have abandoned his philanthropic work, had he not found that an earnest man is never overlooked in a community, and he received aid, counsel, and pecuniary assistance from friends, till then unknown.

At this juncture, oppressed with the weight of responsibility, Mr. Pease urged some gentlemen associated with him to obtain a charter and assume as trustees the control and management of the Institution. The following certificate of incorporation was duly executed, and the Five Points House of Industry commenced its corporate career. It is now twelve years since, organized by law, this Institution has been laboring for the benefit of the poor and destitute in this community, and has acquired from the extent of its operations a wide spread notoriety. In order to present the results we have attained, the various topics will be separately noted.

## INCORPORATION OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

### ADDRESS OF THE REV. L. M. PEASE.

To the Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry:

Gentlemen: I rejoice unfeignedly to find myself, at the close of a period of heavy and undivided responsibility, as the sole head and proprietor (legally) of the Five Points House of Industry, and at the beginning of the new system, under which I have labored to place this Institution, as public

property, in the custody of a lawfully incorporated charitable association. In surrendering the property and responsibility with which I had become invested by the aid of the charitable public, to the safer depository now provided, I cheerfully comply with your request for such a general view as I may be able in brief space to give, of the progress, condition, prospects, and advisable plans of the Institution.

It will be interesting and profitable here to recur for a moment to the point whence we started, and to glance at the course we have passed over. The Five Points House of Industry originated, as you are aware, in a humble individual effort, made in the summer of 1850, to obtain employment for a number of unhappy females, who, with the strongest desires to escape from their wretched and guilty mode of life, were debarred from every other. It was the answer of a pitying Providence (as we can not but feel persuaded) to their own agonized entreaty. It happened to me to hear that entreaty.

"Don't tell us," they cried, "how innocent and happy we once were, and how wicked and miserable and infamous we are now; don't talk to us of death and retribution and perdition before us; we want no preacher to tell us all that—but tell us, oh! tell us some way of escape! Give us work and wages! Do but give us some other master than the devil, and we will serve him!"

Now the question was, and still is, so far as there is any question—was that a true, honest statement of their case? I thought it was, and tried to meet it. The community thought differently, and that made my task a hard one. Nobody believed that work was what they wanted; that they had the same nature, acted on by the same motives, and disposed to the pursuit of happiness in the ways with other people. Like the lost angel, they were supposed to have said, "Evil, be thou my good;" and to riot in wretched vices, and starve upon the scanty wages of crime, housed by turns in jails, poor-houses, and kennels, racked with disease, and scourged by the law, was actually thought to be the *choice* of a large portion of mankind, rather than to live in comfort and respectability by honest labor. This they passionately denied; and, taking them at their word, I had to work out the truth of it by single-handed experiment. For want of any other person to place so much confidence in them, I had to become first their employer and next their father. First, I became a manufacturer, and gave them shirts to make; next, I gave them a home, and became the head of a family.

Happily the position taken was *so* true, that no long time and but little capital were required to convince a few people of it partially, and thus to gain a beginning of assistance to the little germ, which thenceforward worked itself out into larger and larger room, by the inherent vitality of truth. I began in July, with thirty or forty women sewing by day, in the chapel of the Methodist Mission. In August, I took a house on the Five Points, and constituted them a family. In September, the day-school was started, which was taken under the patronage of Mr. Donaldson, Mrs. Be-

dell, and the members of Ascension Church, and has flourished, under the care of the latter, to this day. In October, we were able to add a second house, and the inmates were increased to fifty or sixty. In February, an additional room was hired, admitting a dozen more. In May, 1851, four houses were taken, and the number of inmates ran as high as a hundred and twenty. It now came for ten months under the control of the National Temperance Society. A bakery had at this time been added to its industrial arrangements, and coarse basket-making was introduced soon after. In March, 1852, the establishment reverted to my control, on the same terms on which it had been conveyed to the temperance society, namely, the payment of all existing liabilities. In May, 1853, three more houses on the Five Points were added to the number, and in January last the house No. 383 Broome street was appropriated to the very small children, invalids, and others; making in all eight houses occupied by the Five Points House of Industry. The house in Broome street, however, will not be needed after May first, as its purposes will be better answered by that in the country, to be completed about that time.

For the last six months we have supported, in-doors and out, a daily average of at least five hundred persons, by their labor here, and by the benefactions of the charitable. The average number of inmates is now about three hundred, of whom a hundred and fifty are children, twenty-five men, and a hundred and twenty-five women. Two hundred children are in the schools, of whom about half are from outside, but receive partial board with us. We employ two men and thirty women in sewing; sixteen girls in fine basket-making; three men and ten boys in shoe-making; an average of twenty-five women and girls in straw-work; about twenty-five persons on the farm (in building and the care of workmen) and the rest of our inmates are engaged in miscellaneous necessary services, except a small number who pay board in the Institution, for the purpose of reformation or protection. The whole number which has passed through the Institution since its commencement, can not be estimated lower than from fifteen hundred to two thousand.

The proportion of all our expenses, which has fallen upon the charitable, including the preliminary expenses in which the objects of the effort could render no assistance, may be seen in the following abstract:

| | | Tol. Expenses. | Earnings. | Bal. in Donations. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To May, | 1851,..... | $2,625 21 | $509 65 | $2,115 56 |
| Balance of | 1851,..... | 7,772 55 | 5,117 74 | 2,654 81 |
| | 1852,..... | 13,135 12 | 8,754 66 | 4,380 46 |
| | 1853,..... | 17,671 92 | 8,249 72 | 9,422 20 |
| Three months in | 1854,..... | 7,777 07 | 2,411 57 | 5,365 50 |
| Earnings accumulated, as per Inventory,. | | | 1,640 86 | |
| Totals,..... | | $48,981 87 | $26,684 20 | $23,938 53 |

[For the purposes of this illustration the Farm Account is excluded.]

But there is a species of moral progress, not easily shown by figures or

description. I have alluded to the incredulity of the public with reference to the willingness of these lost people to lead an honest life, if enabled to do so. This unbelief was so strong that, during the first year of our labors, it was almost impossible to obtain a situation for one of our girls in any decent family. By degrees, however, a few obtained trial; and the example of their success as domestics caused neighboring employers to inquire for similar girls. Slowly the demand thus spread, until, so great is the change in public feeling, we have sent to situations throughout the past year from thirty to fifty persons per month, with an urgent and continual demand for twice as many as we can supply.

With regard to the state of the public mind toward this enterprise of benevolence, the most encouraging developments have been witnessed in the last six months. The purchase of our farm, through the spontaneous liberality of ten individuals, is prominent among the tokens for good with which we have been favored, and has been followed by a stream of benefactions, which, though perhaps not large in comparison with the work devolved upon the Christian community of New-York in behalf of its poor, or in comparison with its ability to perform that sacred work without delay, is still large enough to afford a signal token of the revival of primitive Christian charity in the modern world. The entire amount received or subscribed since October last, is nearly $25,000.

The Farm, purchased last fall, consists of sixty-four acres of choice arable land, and cost $11,390, of which $1390 are paid, and the balance, to be paid in annual instalments of $1000, is pledged to the Institution, in equal parts, by ten gentlemen, who came forward voluntarily and without concert, to assume the burden of those payments. Our land lies in the town of East-Chester, Westchester county, sixteen miles from the city, between the Harlem and New-Haven railroads, about one mile distant from the former at Bronxville, and half a mile from the latter at Pelhamville. The region of country in which it is situated is elevated and healthy, and the farm itself is a delightful spot, with a slightly undulating surface, adorned with groves of hickory, maple, chestnut, and other forest trees, and watered on two sides by the beautiful little river Bronx.

We regard as the best thing we can do, to give employment and encouragement to otherwise suffering or thriftless families, without impairing their domestic ties or responsibilities; and we labor for the time when society will take upon itself to see that none shall be driven to beggary and crime by lack of honorable employment. Next to individual homes of their own (improved in comfort and economy by the public care) is the object, where no better can be attained, of giving the destitute a general home, where they may resort for employment, board, instruction, and whatever else they need, without sacrifice of independence and self-reliance, except so far as their own labor falls short of supporting them; the line where strict justice fails their need, and charity begins to supply it, being distinctly marked. In such an establishment the great principle to be kept ever in view is, that we are dealing not with things, but with persons, in all respects

essentially like ourselves, and that our great end should be the development of their humanity on all sides, to higher and nobler forms. The deadly evils of strict segregation in large and uniform classes should be guarded against as far as the nature of the case will allow, and may and should be mitigated (with other improvements of situation) by promotion into higher departments, as the moral progress of individuals may warrant and merit.

Finally, whatever importance we attach to judicious measures for temporal, social, and moral improvement, may we and our successors never forget the eternal necessity of religion to the welfare of created beings, nor cease to make it our paramount object to bring them to a saving acquaintance with the Gospel of Christ. Upon this depends the worth as well as the success of all our labors; failing of this, or of an influence tending thither, our toil and treasure will be but as water spilled upon the ground Bible instruction, daily devotion, weekly divine service, and Sunday-schools must be established and unchangeable parts of our system, and should be attended to with the paramount fervor and zeal appropriate to the pursuit of "man's chief end." May the Gospel, in its purity and spirituality, and the devoutly invoked presence of the Divine Spirit, never depart from this Institution; but may it end as it began, in simple, humble effort for the salvation of SOULS. L. M. PEASE.

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1854.

## CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

*This is to certify* as follows, to wit, the persons whose names are hereunto signed, all being citizens of the United States, desire to, and do hereby associate themselves, for charitable purposes, under the name and title of THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The particular objects and purposes of this Association are:

I. To assist the destitute to support themselves, by providing for them employment, protection, and instruction, according to their necessities.

II. To provide partial or entire support, with suitable instruction, to children and others incapable of self-support, and not satisfactorily provided for by their parents, guardians, or by existing institutions.

III. To imbue the objects of its care with the pure principles of Christianity, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, without bias from the distinctive peculiarities of any individual sect.

The number of Trustees to manage the same is nine.

The names of the Trustees of such Association, for the first year of its existence, are: Charles Ely, Henry R. Remsen, George Bird, Edward G. Bradbury, Archibald Russell, Thomas L. Eells, Charles B. Tatham, William W. Cornell, George G. Waters.

The principal office of the Association is and shall be located in the City and County of New-York.

The undersigned are all of full age, and the majority of us are citizens of the State of New-York.

Dated at the City of New-York, the third day of March, A.D. 1854.

| | |
|---|---|
| James Donaldson, | David Sands, |
| George Douglass, of Douglass Farms, | Otis C. Lovett, |
| A. A. Low, | Horace B. Claflin, |
| Hiram Barney, | Richard Warren, |
| John Stephenson, | Morris Reynolds, |
| Edward C. Delavan, | F. W. Hotchkiss, |
| John N. Wilder, | Charles Ely, |
| Charles Tracy, | Henry R. Remsen, |
| Henry Sheldon, | George Bird, |
| Anson G. Phelps, | Edward G. Bradbury, |
| George G. Spencer, | Archibald Russell, |
| Wallace E. Caldwell, | Thomas S. Eells, |
| Henry C. Bowen, | Charles B. Tatham, |
| James R. Spalding, | William W. Cornell, |
| Washington R. Vermilye, | George G. Waters. |

## REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK.

At the time of the incorporation, as appears by Mr. Pease's statement, the operations of the House of Industry were conducted in seven houses, which were hired at a rent of about two thousand four hundred dollars. In their first report, 1855, the Trustees say: "The premises which we at present occupy, at a rent of two thousand four hundred dollars a year, are most inconvenient and expensive, and to a great degree prevent the objects of the Institution from being properly carried out, and the necessary discipline from being maintained. The Trustees have therefore made arrangements to commence immediately the erection of a building more appropriate to the wants of the Institution, and which will eventually enable it more economically and advantageously to carry out the objects it has in view. A plot of ground fronting on Anthony street has been purchased for eleven thousand dollars; of this sum ten thousand dollars will be allowed to remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Plans have been prepared and estimates obtained by which it is believed that a suitable building, six stories high, covering almost the entire ground, and containing about fourteen thousand square feet of flooring, can be erected in the most substantial but simplest manner for about eighteen thousand dollars. Toward this expenditure the Institution has a legacy from Mr. Henry I. Sanford of five thousand dollars."

In the following year, 1856, the Trustees report that the new building has just been completed, and say: "Great care has been taken in arranging the plans for the new building, to combine rigid economy with safety; and, while all ornament is dispensed with, it has been rendered fire-proof, and is thoroughly ventilated and warmed. It occupies the entire front of

fifty-four feet, and extends to the rear of the lot, which is of irregular shape. The Trustees are indebted to Messrs. Upjohn for the general design and working plans which are kindly given to the Institution at a greatly reduced and extremely moderate charge. They are also indebted to the Trenton Iron Company for a great reduction in the price of iron beams. The walls are all of brick, twenty inches thick, laid hollow, so as to be dry without inside farring, and are upwards of seventy feet in height from the sidewalk. The stairs to the entire building, which is of seven stories, are of stone erected in a novel and most economical manner. Great care has been given to ventilation, a copious draft of air being obtained by a large shaft running from the cellar to the roof. Water and gas are carried over the whole structure, and an arrangement is made on the roof for drying the clothes."

"The exact cost of the structure can not now be stated, but it will not vary much from twenty-five thousand dollars, in addition to the cost of ground, which was eleven thousand dollars. The Trustees have succeeded in obtaining a loan from the Bowery Savings Bank of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, with the proceeds of which they have paid for the land and the balance on amount of the building expenses. Special contributions ($14,085.30) were made during the year to discharge the debt incurred by the erection of the building, leaving a considerable balance still due."

"It is with regret (continues the report) that the Trustees have to appeal for pecuniary aid, but it would be unjust to the Institution not to state that a large share of the contributions confidently expected have been withheld, and that they will be forced to halt in their efforts and suspend in a great degree the usefulness of the Institution unless more adequate means are afforded by the community. The Trustees have already among themselves and their friends raised nearly one half of the amount required for building purposes, and they must and will make arrangements to satisfy the claims of the workmen engaged in its erection; but beyond that they can not go. They are merely the almoners of the public, and if means are withheld they have no course open to them but to dismiss the inmates and curtail the expenditures. The sum of six thousand dollars is required to discharge outstanding liabilities and to furnish the dormitories and shops in the new building."

The Trustees recur again to this subject in the report of 1857: "Although our building was completed last season, it was not paid for. An indebtedness of nearly twenty thousand dollars was still upon it. Conscious that they deserved the support of the philanthropic public, and trusting that it would be awarded them, application was made to the community through the agency of a collector, and their anticipations were fully realized. While acknowledging these evidences of kind coöperation, the Trustees wish to impress upon the friends of the Institution the importance of such steady and systematic benevolence as will enable them properly to apportion their expenditure and avoid the embarrassment of debt. There are certain claims against the Institution yet unsettled, which, after meeting

their current expenses, they are anxious to liquidate as speedily as possible."

The munificent bequest of twenty thousand dollars, elsewhere referred to, became by the death of Mr. Sickels due during this year, and though not paid for several years after the expectation of ultimately receiving it, was a great source of comfort and reliance to the Trustees.

The building, subject to the alterations which experience proved to be necessary, and which involved probably an expense of about five thousand dollars in all, remained unchanged till 1864, when circumstances enabled the Trustees greatly to enlarge and render it better adapted to the increased work of the House. Accordingly, having succeeded in collecting the whole of the bequest of Mr. Sickels, and receiving a liberal donation from Mr. John Rose of ten thousand dollars, they purchased several lots of land adjoining their property, and extending to the corner of Mission Place, for the sum of $21,500.

On this property they erected a large two-story building, the ground floor ninety feet by forty-five, to be used as a play-room for the children, and the upper divided into suitable school-rooms.

As at this time the grade of Worth street was altered by the corporation, and it became necessary to make a change in the chapel in consequence, the floor was raised, and it was made the dining-room of the Institution, and chapel services were transferred to the new school-rooms. The paving and alteration of the side-walk, very considerable alterations to the main building, and extensive repairs, all made up a large aggregate of expenses. By the accounts of the treasurer, it appears that the aggregate cost of the above alterations and additions were $13,000.

The cost, therefore, of the whole real estate in the city has been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| First purchase of land,..... | $11,000 |
| Cost of erection of main building,..... | 25,000 |
| Various additions and alterations,..... | 5,000 |
| Cost of second purchase of land,..... | 21,500 |
| Cost of erection of addition and alterations, about..... | 13,000 |
| | $75,500 |

## THE FARM IN WESTCHESTER.

Prior to the organization of this Society, Mr. Pease had felt the necessity of having some country retreat to which the employees of the house, the sick and feeble children, and adults, to whom retirement and seclusion would be conducive to restoration, might resort. In the summer of 1853 he published an appeal to the public, asking for contributions to enable him to carry out the scheme. He selected a farm in Westchester, about sixteen miles from the city, containing sixty-four acres, for which he agreed to pay $11.390. Of this purchase money $1,390 was paid, leaving $10,000 to be paid in annual instalments of $1000; and ten gentlemen came forward

voluntarily and without concert, agreeing to pay $100 each for ten years. During the summer and prior to the transfer of the property to the trustees, arrangements were made for the erection of farm buildings, and the completion of these during the first year of incorporation cost about $7000. Mr. Pease had been engaged for five years in the exhausting work at the Five Points, and though sustained by pecuniary contributions, great anxiety and constant care were devolved upon him, so that a constitution naturally strong had become much reduced. In the month of May, 1854, Mr. and Mrs. Pease, a number of women and children, and some laborers, removed to the farm in Westchester, and the immediate care of the Institution was devolved upon Mr. Pearcey. Unfortunately, however, the prevalence of cholera and very general sickness so led to the derangement of the work at the House, that it became necessary for the Trustees to recall Mr. Pease from the farm, and again devolved upon him the management of the Institution, and trust to his efforts to relieve it from great financial embarrassment. An urgent appeal was made to the public for assistance, and every arrangement conducive of economy carried into effect. The farm was managed by a brother of Mr. Pease, and milk and vegetables were furnished to the House. But it was found that the cost of these articles was greater than they could be purchased for, and next year the farm was rented on shares, as at that time the Trustees were engaged in erecting our new building and unable to devote much attention to it. The arduous labors of our Superintendent made it necessary for him to seek some relaxation, and in April, 1857, he again returned to the management of the farm, which was to be conducted at the expense of and for the benefit of the Institution. Hardly, however, had he made this arrangement and perfected his plans for the future, when his successor at the Five Points, finding the duties of his position too onerous, resigned, which made it necessary to recall Mr. Pease to assume again the duties and responsibilities of the House. This derangement of the plans for the season obstructed the improvement of the farm, and entailed considerable loss and inconvenience.

On the first of March, 1858, Mr. Pease was again permitted by the Board to return to the management of the farm, and has remained till now in sole charge of the effort there made to create a self-sustaining farm-school. The Trustees, however, always found it difficult to keep the accounts of the House and farm sufficiently distinct, and to prevent a certain amount of friction, on the first of January, 1860, at the suggestion of Mr. Pease, appointed a committee of gentlemen interested in the work, and resident in Westchester, to manage and direct the experiment. The committee consisted of Messrs. W. Smith Brown, John D. Wolf, Alexander W. Bradford, John J. Crane, Edward G. Faile, and Thomas Rutherford. These gentlemen undertook to raise the funds necessary to conduct the experiment, and from this date the financial statements of the farm have not been included in those of the Institution. This committee has made annual reports to the Trustees through its Treasurer, Mr. Brown, and these reports have been printed

regularly in the monthly. From them it appears that, with much zeal and interest, they attempted to develop the capabilities of the farm, and to make it, as they desired it should be, self-sustaining. They planted out several acres of choice strawberries and several thousand pear and peach-trees, enlarged and added to the number of the buildings, and did all that was practicable to realize the desired result. From whatever cause, the farm did not meet their expectations; the distance from the city may have been too great; the accommodation may not have been sufficient to enable them to retain a sufficient number of boys, 'the average number not exceeding twenty-five,' and the intention expressed by Mr. Pease of relinquishing the charge of the experiment, all conduced to make the committee willing to see the experiment they had so carefully and zealously watched over pass into other hands, to be by them perseveringly prosecuted.

The offer to purchase the farm, for the purpose of establishing upon it an Orphan House, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Passevant, was made to the Trustees and referred by them to the Farm Committee for advice, and also to a committee of the House. The two committees rendered a report, recommending that the farm be sold for the purpose of establishing Orphan Houses; and, after careful consideration, the recommendation of the committee was adopted, and the farm has passed into the hands of a Lutheran association, for the purpose of establishing Orphan Houses, on the principle of the Rough Houses of Germany, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Passevant.

## SCHOOLS.

The first aid Mr. Pease received after separating from the Ladies Home Missionary Society, was from Mrs. Bedell, mother of the Rev. Dr. Bedell, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, in this city. Knowing and sympathizing with the wretched condition of the outcast poor, she had collected the sum of seven hundred dollars, and requested Mr. Donaldson, now one of our incorporators, to superintend the expenditure of it in connection with the effort made by Mr. Pease. Looking at our well-ordered school-rooms to-day, it is difficult to conceive the scene which met the eye of the teacher who, fifteen years ago, began the work of subduing the wild and untutored children at the Five Points. They were filthy in their habits, unaccustomed to any kind of discipline, and unwilling to submit to any rule. Mr. Pease lured them to school by joining with them in their games, and could only retain them by the distribution of food and clothing. For three years Mr. Donaldson, acting in concert with other friends, took the principal share of the trouble and care of the school. But enfeebled health compelled him to relinquish the charge, and he transferred the management and support of the school to the Church of the Ascension. Nobly, systematically, and efficiently has the duty been discharged, and the Trustees and public should bear testimony to their appreciation of the fact. Dr. Bedell appointed six members of the congregation a School Committee, namely, Messrs. Camman, Blatchford, Foster, Adams,

Benjamin, and Russell, who zealously entered upon the discharge of their duty. As this was prior to the incorporation of this Institution, they had many difficulties to contend with. They agreed to bear the expense of the rent of the school-rooms, paid a janitor for washing and cleaning the children, paid also for the fuel and aprons, besides engaging three teachers at an expense of nearly one thousand dollars a year, and a missionary who received three hundred dollars. The school-rooms were small, over-crowded, and ill-adapted to the purpose, and the arrangements for giving dinner to the children exceedingly inconvenient. Notwithstanding these discouragements, the Committee report: "That amid the crime, filth, and degradation of the Five Points, a retreat secure against the contaminating influences around it has been afforded, where the elements of a common education have been taught, and the blessed truths of our religion unfolded to a class who, by position and circumstances, were not reached by the common-school system of this city. Hungry, naked, and dirty, they are received into the House of Industry; they are cleansed, clothed, and fed, and then enter in our schools upon a regular course of instruction. There are now three teachers employed, who have an average of three hundred children under their care. It is found that the apt intelligence of the children, sharpened by want and exposure into almost precocious development, makes up in great measure for the lack of early training; and the children of the Five Points day-schools will compare favorably with those who have enjoyed very superior advantages."

On the completion of the new building, the schools were transferred to more commodious rooms, and the Church Committee increased the amount they had paid for rent. The children were more carefully classified into primary, secondary, and upper classes, and the discipline introduced was gradually improved. The expenses entailed upon the members of the Church of the Ascension, which were cheerfully met, averaged about two thousand two hundred dollars a year, and have been continued nearly at that rate till within the last few years. Some changes have taken place in the Committee, especially by the removal of its chairman from the city, when Mr. F. G. Foster, one of the Trustees of the House of Industry, kindly took the position, and has most efficiently discharged its duties. On removing to the new school-rooms in the additional building, it was arranged that the members of the Church of the Ascension should only be expected to defray the salaries of the teachers, and till the present time they have met all the direct educational expenses of the Institution. Feeling, however, that the general support which this Institution received, and the large income placed at the disposal of its Trustees, warranted them in relieving the Church of the Ascension from the annual payments, especially as by throwing the control into the hands of the Trustees, the simplicity of the management was increased. For fifteen years the congregation of the Church of the Ascension have relieved the House of much of the responsibility and care of sustaining this reformatory work at the Five Points; and it is impossible to state too strongly the moral and social in-

fluence upon the fortunes of this Institution which such support has exercised.

## LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH.

6th January, 1866, Five Points House of Industry.

Reverend and Dear Sir: It having, after a full and careful examination, been deemed expedient to dissolve the connection which has so long existed between the House of Industry and the congregation of the Church of the Ascension, this Institution desires to express to your church a most grateful acknowledgment of its fostering aid and uninterrupted tokens of confidence and support.

It is now fifteen years since Mrs. Bedell, Sen'r, raised the sum of seven hundred dollars to aid in the education of the neglected poor in our quarter of the city; and the work, then auspiciously commenced, has been continued till now. Your congregation has contributed about two thousand dollars a year toward the expenses of the schools, by defraying the salaries of the teachers. About the same time this Institution became incorporated, and the work of renovating that portion of the city has been so generously supported, that the "House of Industry" has become possessed of property worth nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and requires for its support nearly thirty thousand dollars a year. Between your church and the Institution the most kind and harmonious coöperation has ever existed, and they will ever cherish a most pleasing remembrance of the relations that have subsisted between them.

The House of Industry hope that the proposed alteration will by no means diminish the interest which the members of your church have taken in their Institution. It is hoped that, as individuals, they will in many instances contribute to the support of this unendowed charity as generously as when it was directly connected with the church.

I should also add, the separation will not result in any practical change in the management of the schools, as the same gentlemen will control them as Trustees of the Institution who have done so as members of the Church Committee.

Hoping that every other charitable enterprise in which the Church may engage will be as successful as their efforts at the Five Points have been, I remain, reverend and dear sir, yours, very respectfully,

Arc'd Russell, President of the F. P. H. of Industry.

It should here be mentioned that through the kind influence of the late Hon. Mark Spencer, the Legislature authorized the Trustees to draw from the Board of Education as much per capita for the children taught in our schools as those attending the public schools cost the city. The schools were placed, therefore, under the supervision of the Board of Education, and are annually examined by the City Superintendent. He has, from time to time, passed high encomiums upon the examinations, alike creditable to the teachers and satisfactory to the scholars.

Music has always been carefully and largely taught; and the hymns and recitative parts of Scripture learned will remain, it is hoped, imperishably fixed in the memories of the children. For many years Mr. Lockwood, one of the Trustees, personally undertook this onerous duty. Now the Trustees employ the services of Mr. Nash for that purpose.

The attendance and aggregate number of the scholars since the year 1855 :

| Daily average attendance. | Whole number enrolled during the year. |
|---|---|
| 1855....230 | 772 |
| 1856....251 | 1200 |
| 1857....233 | 1200 |
| 1858....250 | 1150 |
| 1859....269 | 2317 |
| 1860....245 | 2150 |
| 1861....323 | 2076 |
| 1862....286 | 1025 |
| 1863....288 | 1085 |
| 1864....264 | 884 |
| 1865....327 | 1664 |
| Total number taught in eleven years,.. | 15,593 |

## SUPERINTENDENTS.

There is one feature in the management of this Institution which deserves remark, namely, the responsibility thrown directly upon the Superintendent. He is not restricted to any specified and defined field of charity, but has to minister to the relief of the destitute and outcast, whether infant or adult, whether white or colored, whether orphan or simply abandoned. No very definite rule of action can be laid down for his guidance, and he can not have the coöperation of the members of the Board of Trustees, as it is impossible to know when he may be called upon to extend to a poor sufferer the protection of the Institution. In other associations, such as orphan asylums, etc., admissions and dismissals take place on a designated day, under the direction of some of the managers of the institutions; but at the House of Industry, from the great number of persons who avail themselves of the benefits of the Institution, and the uncertainty of their movements, the Superintendent is necessarily authorized to act alone, and has the responsibility of admitting and discharging the large number who apply for shelter or are sent again into the world. It is fortunate that the Trustees have hitherto succeeded in obtaining the services of those in whom such a responsible trust could safely be reposed; but it evidently increases the difficulty of supplying any vacancy which may exist in that office, and relieves the Trustees from a large amount of personal supervision by casting the burden upon the Superintendent.

There have, including the present incumbent, been four superintendents of the House of Industry since its organization: Messrs. Pease, Talcott, Barlow, and Halliday.

Of Mr. Pease it is not necessary, as reference has so fully been made to his agency in commencing and organizing the Institution, to say more than that the existence of this House is a monument to the zeal and energy which is characteristic of his devotion to the work in hand. He has several times returned to the charge of the House in its earlier days, when the exigencies of the work demanded the sacrifice, and on each occasion the Trustees have at once felt the benefit of his energetic services. Soon after the legal incorporation of the House, he entered upon the care of the farm, but was almost immediately recalled to aid in managing the city work. Again, after the erection of this House, he returned to the farm, but had hardly made his arrangements for the summer when his services were again required. During the last few years his connection with the working of this House has been gradually lessened, and his time and energy have been wholly devoted to the development of the farm. As evidencing the estimate made at the time of the services of Mr. and Mrs. Pease, the letter addressed to him by the Trustees is here reproduced:

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

TO THE REV. L. M. PEASE:

SIR: As Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry, we are anxious, while we feel compelled to accept your resignation of the superintendence of the Institution, in consequence of your enfeebled health, to tender to you, both as individuals and in our corporate capacity, an acknowledgment of our estimate of your past services.

Associated with you, as most of us have been for the last four years, (some of us from the commencement of your labors at the Five Points,) we have had ample opportunity of knowing your unwearied zeal, the constant self-denying devotion, and the strict integrity with which you have discharged the duties of your office. We feel that the community owes a debt of gratitude to you and to Mrs. Pease for the work of reformation which you have originated in this city, and which, amidst much opposition and detraction, you have faithfully carried on. And it must be a satisfaction to you to know, that while you have exercised your talents and devoted your energies to the service of God, you have earned the confidence and retained the affectionate regards not only of those who have reaped the benefits of your labors, but of those who have officially watched your proceedings, and from intimate acquaintance with the whole details of your management can confidently endorse your course. In removing to the Farm, the Trustees regard you and Mrs. Pease as only slightly altering your connection with them, and hope to have the benefit of your entire services, and pray that the change of scene and occupation may speedily restore your health, and enable you to devote the remainder of your life to the work of charity and Christian benevolence, in which you have been so long engaged. The Trustees, while they add their individual signatures to this letter, have directed that a copy shall be entered upon the minutes

of the Board; and with the renewed expression of esteem for yourself and Mrs. Pease, have much pleasure in subscribing themselves,

Yours ever faithfully,

| | |
|---|---|
| Archibald Russell, | C. H. Dabney, |
| Charles Ely, | Frederick G. Foster, |
| W. R. Vermilye, | Hiram Barney, |
| Thomas S. Eells, | George Bird, |

C. H. Shipman.

New-York, April 6, 1857.

Mr. Pease was succeeded in 1857 by Mr. J. M. Talcott, who had for four years been Superintendent of the State Reform School, at Westboro, Massachussetts, and brought to our service great experience and warm sympathies for our work. On the first of April, Mr. Talcott assumed the duties and relieved Mr. Pease from the responsibilities he had so long and worthily borne. Mr. Talcott entered with zeal upon the discharge of the onerous duties devolved upon our Superintendent; but to the great regret of the Board, on the fifth of May, oppressed with the amount of work required for the satisfactory management of the institution, he resigned his position. In his letter to the President he says: "I have now been engaged in this to me new field of labor five weeks, and have had the opportunity to look at the work in its various detail and to form an estimate of its nature, importance, and the necessary qualifications of the man who shall stand at its head and be the motive power of this great instrument of good.

"While I feel that what I am about to write will embarrass the Board of Trustees of this noble charity, (which I most sincerely regret to do,) and disappoint them, still I feel it due to them and myself to speak frankly my convictions, and to do it at this early day, that these embarrassments, which must be considerable, shall not be made greater by my delay. And now, sir, I wish to say to you and through you to your associates, (than whom for no body of men do I entertain a higher respect, or would be not only willing but glad to make personal sacrifice, could I feel that in doing so I was fulfilling my duty to the trust they have committed to my charge,) that I find myself incompetent for this work. I would not willingly embarrass or disappoint them in any way, or throw any obstacle between them and the good their noble hearts conceive, and which with willing hands they so freely give of both talent, time, and treasure, and, I doubt not, add their most earnest prayers to accomplish. But is it not better to disappoint them at once and leave them to select a man competent to the work, and one who can carry it forward to that point of success which its noble nature and benevolent aims bespeak for it, than to stand here and strive to perform a work for which every day I feel more and more my incompetency, and which I am now fully satisfied I can never succeed in, so as to feel that I do justice to myself, or so as to meet the reasonable expec-

tations of the trustees or the community who give so liberally to its support ?"

Under these circumstances Mr. Pease, who had removed to the farm, where he hoped by rest and change of scene to recruit his wasted energies, with characteristic disinterestedness proposed to return to the city, and resume the superintendence of the Institution, and hold the position till the Trustees could select an individual to whom they could confide its management.

After much inquiry they were fortunate in the selection of Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, who on the first of March, 1858, assumed the charge of the House of Industry at the Five Points, and Mr. Pease returned to the farm. Of Mr. Barlow's fitness and religious character the Trustees received the most abundant certificates, and a life devoted to and lost in the service of the House have amply confirmed their truthfulness.

Mr. Talcott did not over-estimate the work and responsibility devolved upon the Superintendent; but these were sadly complicated and increased during the first year (1859) of Mr. Barlow's residence at the Five Points. They were sorely tried in the death of their oldest boy, a promising lad, and in the prevalence of much fever and sickness in the House. The play-room was turned into an hospital, and apprehension and dire foreboding took possession of the minds of all connected with the House. Between twenty and thirty children were at one time laid up with an epidemic typhus fever, from which, under the skillful attention of our physician and devoted nursing of our employees, by the good providence of God, they all recovered. But our housekeeper, Miss Holt, who had for years, with singular energy, managed the internal affairs of the Institution, fell a victim to the disease, and left by her death, amidst universal regret, a position which the Trustees found it difficult to fill as efficiently as she had done.

The Trustees were fortunately able to associate with Mr. Barlow, as general agent, our present able Superintendent, the Rev. S. B. Halliday; but, notwithstanding this assistance, the pressure upon him was very great. There was at times very considerable financial embarrassment to contend with, and a great amount of sickness, which added materially to the weight of responsibility he manfully tried to bear. In the report for 1862, it is stated that "eight teachers have been seriously, most of them dangerously ill of typhoid fever since we last met, and two assistants, Mr. Harper and Mr. Munson, have fallen victims to the same disease. Notwithstanding the depressing influence of so much sickness, there has been no lack of energy and zeal on the part of all connected with the Institution, and it is impossible not to remark the cheerful willingness with which every thing is performed."

At last Mr. Barlow was prostrated by a very critical attack of typhoid fever, and in 1863 the Trustees reported "that he had for three months been unable to attend to his accustomed duties. Our housekeeper has been and still is incapacitated from active duty, and as a consequence, an unusual amount of labor and responsibility has fallen upon Mrs. Barlow." Mr.

Barlow, after an absence in the country for some weeks, returned to the field of his labors, restored apparently to perfect health, and full of ardent devotion to the interests of the Institution. In the spring of 1864 he had another attack, from which he hardly recovered when he was a third time prostrated by typhus fever, which attack proved fatal. In the prime of manhood, and surrounded with a loving family and the good results of a life spent in well-doing, "embracing him on every side," he was taken from the sphere of his labors. The following tribute paid to his memory by those who had been associated with him in the management of this Institution, is a correct expression of the feelings entertained by each:

*Resolved*, That the Trustees of the "Five Points House of Industry" have heard of the death of Mr. Benjamin R. Barlow, the Superintendent of the Institution, with deep regret. They recognize that God has called a faithful servant from labor on earth to His presence in heaven, and with humility and submission bow to the dispensation.

*Resolved*, That they consider it a privilege and a duty to place on record their estimate of the single-hearted devotion with which the deceased for the last seven years has administered the affairs of this Institution. During that period, notwithstanding severe family affliction, and repeated attacks of fever, and of disease incident to the locality, he ever made the Christian work of reforming the vicious, relieving the destitute, and cherishing the youthful outcast, his chief object; and, from the first, determined that the work the Master had assigned to him should be the labor of his life. And thus it has proved to be; for in the prime of manhood, and laboring for others amidst all the discomforts of a home in the Five Points, he has been suddenly called to "enter into the joy of the Lord." Long residence among the poor, and the constant exhibition of the recklessness and dissipation that so often induce the indigence that prevails, had not blunted his sympathies, while it had more fully taught him the exceeding depravity of the unconverted heart. He was more and more convinced of the necessity of a thorough conversion, and a justification through faith in that Redeemer to whose cause he had consecrated all his own powers, and in whose merits alone he reposed all his own hopes of personal acceptance.

*Resolved*, That in recording this estimate of his services to the Institution, they wish to express, at the same time, their sincere condolence to Mrs. Barlow and her family. To the tender mercies of the God of the fatherless and widow, they with confidence commit her. Mr. Barlow was preëminently a devoted husband; and naught but a consciousness that his peace and rest with Christ are assured can afford any consolation to his afflicted widow. To that well-grounded hope they affectionately direct her for succor and support during this period of severe trial.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Trustees, as a tribute of respect, will attend the funeral to the place of interment in Greenwood.

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be presented to the family, and furnished to the newspapers for publication.

It was fortunate for the interests of the Institution that Mr. Halliday, who had been more or less connected with it for several years, as General Agent, and who had so promptly, during the illnesses of Mr. Barlow, taken the management of the Institution, was induced to take the position of Superintendent. He now fills that office to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees. To large experience and a warm, sympathetic heart, he unites unusual executive ability and deep insight into the character and deceptions of the poor, and a disinterested devotion to the work, worthy of all praise. The only regret of the Trustees is that he overtasks his energies, and risks his health and usefulness by his uninterrupted labors. They are anxiously inquiring for a suitable assistant to share the labors of the largely increased work.

The employees of the House at present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Halliday, . . . . . | Superintendent. |
| . . . . . | Assistant Superintendent. |
| Mr. Field, . . . . . | General Agent. |
| Mrs. Field, . . . . . | Superintendent Work-room. |
| Mrs. Robinson, . . . . . | Housekeeper. |
| Mr. Frank Smith, . . . . | Boys' Attendant. |
| Mrs. Little, . . . . . | Girls' Attendant. |
| Katy Kay, . . . . . | Nurse. |

These are all the employees, (with the exception of occasional and limited services,) paid by an Institution that last month gave upward of seventy-seven thousand meals—all the additional work being performed by unpaid inmates.

## STATEMENT OF SICKNESS, FROM JANUARY 14th, 1861, TO MARCH 1st, 1866, BY B. F. JOSLIN, M.D.

[It can not be a matter of surprise, when the number, age, and previous exposure of the children received into the House are considered, that there should be a large amount of sickness. Without any direct action to induce such a result, the remarkable success that has attended the medical treatment of those requiring it has, to a certain extent, increased the number of hospital patients by school children being brought in for medical attendance, and there is now a regular hospital-room established in the Institution. The House is indebted to the assiduous and gratuitous attendance of Dr. B. F. Joslin, who, for the last five years, has superintended the medical treatment of the inmates. It has been considered expedient to insert in full his very interesting report, showing the result of purely homœpathic practice, under circumstances certainly not very favorable to professional success. Not having accommodation for adults, they are generally sent to the hospital, but occasionally are retained and treated in the Institution.] The cases of sickness alluded to in the following taaburl statement include not only the sickness occurring among the persons residing in the Five Points House of Industry, but a considerable number

in addition, brought from the miserable localities of the neighborhood, for the purpose of affording them the advantages of the better accommodation and care of *our hospital.* In some instances, cases of an extreme and necessarily fatal character were thus introduced; so adding to our average mortality. But in a number of cases, we have good reason to believe, lives were saved by the change.

It is to be remarked, that of the forty-three sent from the House to Bellevue Hospital, many were *adult* inmates, for whose care in sickness we could not well provide. About the only *children* sent away were occasional cases of varioloid; so many persons visiting the House, it was not considered advisable, for reputation's sake, to have such cases on hand. It is worthy of note that only fifteen cases of varioloid have occurred in the period of five years, among a community more than ordinarily exposed to its contagious influence; but the full explanation is believed to be found in the extent to which vaccination has been practiced, no less than nineteen hundred persons having been vaccinated within the five years alluded to.

It will be observed that two hundred and seventy-three cases of typhus-fever occurred, fourteen of which were sent to hospital, leaving two hundred and fifty-nine as the number treated in the House; of these, two died, both adults—one, Mr. Harper, an assistant, and the other, Mr. Barlow, the late Superintendent, worn out with several years of most faithful self-denying labor.

In the tabular statement five hundred and seven cases of ophthalmia are reported; two sent to hospital, leaving five hundred and five as treated in the House. Besides these, quite a number of mild cases were treated and not registered; of the whole number, but a single eye has been lost. This patient died subsequently of marasmus.

Of measles we have treated fifty cases, and of scarlet-fever six cases, with one death from each. When the scarlet-fever cases occurred, we gave the children of the House each a daily dose of belladonna, as a prophylactic. The result was apparently satisfactory, as shown by the moderate number of cases.

Of injuries, we report seventy-five cases treated, comprising cases of fracture, bruises, and cuts.

Of the eruptions reported, a considerable number were cases of *scabies.*

Thirty-three cases of croup are reported, three of which proved fatal.

Of the *fatal* cases, not previously alluded to, five deaths were from marasmus, two from cholera infantum, two from acute hydrocephalus, one from convulsions, one from pneumonia, one from congestion of the lungs, two from phthisis, and one from dropsy; in all, twenty-three deaths, in two thousand five hundred and seventy-two cases treated.

The prescriptions amount to eight thousand five hundred and eighty-four. I have made in the five years and two months six hundred and twenty-seven visits to the House. Within the latter three years of the above period I have been assisted by Dr. G. L. Freeman, who has resided in the House a considerable portion of that time.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

| Name of Disease. | Number of cases Occurred. | Sent to Hospital. | Treated at House. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Typhus-fever, | 273 | 14 | 259 | 2 |
| Sore throat, | 93 | .. | 93 | .. |
| Diphtheria, | 10 | .. | 10 | .. |
| Opththalmia, | 507 | 2 | 505 | .. |
| Measles, | 50 | .. | 50 | 1 |
| Scarlet-fever, | 6 | .. | 6 | 1 |
| Varioloid, | 15 | 7 | 8 | .. |
| Erysipelas, | 15 | 1 | 14 | .. |
| Roseola, | 3 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Urticaria, | 3 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Varicella, | 5 | .. | 5 | .. |
| Tinea capitis, | 21 | .. | 21 | .. |
| Eruptions in general, | 201 | .. | 201 | .. |
| Boil, | 14 | .. | 14 | .. |
| Intertrigo, | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Abscesses, | 40 | .. | 40 | .. |
| Malignant pustule, | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Ulcer, | 21 | .. | 21 | .. |
| Periostitis, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Osseous tumor, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Tumor, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Warts, | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Injuries, | 75 | .. | 75 | .. |
| Burn, | 8 | .. | 8 | .. |
| Congestion of the brain, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Inflammation of the brain, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Acute hydrocephalus, | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Headache, | 132 | .. | 132 | .. |
| Vertigo, | 3 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Epilepsy, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Convulsions, | 9 | .. | 9 | 1 |
| Insanity, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Swelling of cheek, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Swelled face, | 6 | .. | 6 | .. |
| Cancrum oris, | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Stomatitis, | 13 | .. | 13 | .. |
| Gangrene of the mouth, | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Spasmodic affection of the mouth, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Toothache, | 41 | .. | 41 | .. |
| Coryza, | 15 | .. | 15 | .. |
| Ozena, | 3 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Epistaxis, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Parotitis, | 17 | .. | 17 | .. |
| Neuralgia, | 8 | 1 | 7 | .. |
| Sore lips, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Otorrœa and Otalgia, | 23 | 1 | 22 | .. |
| Deafness, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Inflammation of lachrymal sac, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Hordeolum, | 3 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Cough, | 25 | .. | 25 | .. |
| Acute bronchitis, | 247 | 2 | 245 | .. |
| Hoarseness, | 19 | .. | 19 | .. |

| Name of Disease. | Number of Cases Occurred. | Sent to Hospital. | Treated at House. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Croup, | 33 | .. | 33 | 3 |
| Hooping-cough, | 14 | .. | 14 | .. |
| Chronic bronchitis, | 3 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Pneumonia, | 9 | .. | 9 | 1 |
| Typhoid pneumonia, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Congestion of the lungs, | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Pleurisy, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Pleurodynia, | 5 | .. | 5 | .. |
| Hæmoptysis, | 6 | 1 | 5 | .. |
| Phthisis, | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Disease of heart, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Gastric derangement, | 172 | 1 | 171 | .. |
| Gastralgia, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Dyspepsia, | 32 | .. | 32 | .. |
| Hæmatemesis, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Pyrosis, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Colic, | 8 | .. | 8 | .. |
| Diarrhœa, | 87 | 2 | 85 | .. |
| Dysentery, | 20 | 1 | 19 | .. |
| Cholera-morbus, | 4 | .. | 4 | .. |
| Cholera-infantum, | 3 | .. | 3 | 2 |
| Constipation, | 16 | .. | 16 | .. |
| Hepatitis, | 5 | .. | 5 | .. |
| Jaundice, | 4 | .. | 4 | .. |
| Hernia, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Inflammation of the bowels, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Hæmorrhage from the bowels, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Prolapsus ani, | 6 | .. | 6 | .. |
| Hæmorrhoids, | 9 | .. | 9 | . |
| Helminthiasis, | 5 | .. | 5 | .. |
| Marasmus, | 5 | .. | 5 | 5 |
| Stricture of urethra, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Metritis, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Amenorrhœa, | 7 | .. | 7 | .. |
| Menorrhagia, | 7 | 1 | 6 | .. |
| Leucorrhœa, | 7 | .. | 7 | .. |
| Inflammation of pudendi, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Venereal, | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Dysuria, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Nephralgia, | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Prostration, | 11 | 1 | 10 | .. |
| Enlarged glands, | 30 | .. | 30 | .. |
| Inflammation of mamma, | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Fever, inflammatory, | 17 | .. | 17 | .. |
| Fever, intermittent, | 16 | 1 | 15 | .. |
| Fever, bilious, | 3 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Fever, remittent, | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Rheumatism, | 47 | 1 | 46 | .. |
| Elephantiasis, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Tuberculosis, | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Scrofula, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Hip disease, | 5 | 1 | 4 | .. |
| Ganglion, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Paralysis, | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Wry neck, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |

| Name of Disease. | Number of Cases Occurred. | Sent to Hospital. | Treated at House. | Died. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scorbutus, | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Dropsy, | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Whitlow, | 19 | .. | 19 | .. |
| Phlegmasia alba dolens, | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Accouchment, | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. |
| Night sweats, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Sleeplessness, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Ædema, | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Alcoholism, | 4 | .. | 4 | .. |
| Teething, | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |

RECAPITULATION. 1861–66.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of cases, | 2615 |
| Sent to the Hospital, | 43 |
| Treated at the House, | 2572 |
| Died at the House, | 23 |
| Prescriptions, | 8584 |
| Visits by Dr. Joslin, | 627 |
| Vaccinated, | 1900 |

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

THE following tables give a full exhibition of the annual income of the Institution, but they fail to convey any idea of the great responsibility which at times have rested upon the Trustees in attempting to meet its wants. Entirely unendowed, trusting to the impulsive yet liberal support of the public, the variations in the receipts have been a source of great embarrassment. Of late years the receipts have been much more liberal, and obtained without any collecting agency involving expense. The Institution has also received at times small grants from the State, the city, and draws a regular appropriation from the Board of Education. All else has been generously and kindly confided to the management of the Trustees by individual donors, and to their continued support the Institution must look for future prosperity, and even for continuance. The policy of the Board is to pay for every expense as incurred, and to purchase in the cheapest manner entirely for cash. It is earnestly hoped that a continuous flow of the necessary means will be maintained, and that, without diminishing the work accomplished, there may be no lack of means to carry it on.

For the greatly increased facilities which the Institution now enjoys, and also for its present freedom from financial embarrassment, the Trustees are most deeply indebted to the generosity of Mr. Rose, whose united contributions during the last two years amount to the noble sum of thirty thousand dollars.

# FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

## RECEIPTS.

| | 11 Months. 1855 | 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | 1860 | 1861 | 1862 | 1863 | 1864 | 1865 | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Donations, | $19,924 86 | $12,917 74 | $15,556 01 | $12,085 86 | $5,629 36 | $11,328 82 | $12,976 83 | $15,864 77 | $17,437 60 | $28,279 90 | $42,636 15 | $194,637 90 |
| *Legacies, | | | | | | | 2,261 62 | 1,117 50 | 19,657 90 | 6,257 50 | | 29,294 52 |
| Donations for Building, | | 14,085 30 | | | | | | | 63 39 | 4,702 25 | | 18,850 94 |
| Rent, | 461 75 | | | | | 720 00 | 560 71 | 672 34 | 12 44 | | | 2,427 24 |
| Board, | 2,448 39 | 2,092 86 | 1,739 54 | 1,586 15 | 1,463 21 | 1,642 15 | 428 32 | 762 12 | 993 12 | 1,459 81 | 1,777 17 | 16,392 84 |
| Work, | 2,731 65 | 1,801 37 | 1,099 64 | 673 77 | 509 65 | 1,301 61 | 2,219 77 | | | | 200 50 | 10,537 46 |
| Board of Education, | | | 1,631 52 | 2,419 96 | 2,245 89 | 2,217 64 | 2,116 80 | 2,634 38 | 2,127 16 | 2,147 98 | 1,994 26 | 19,535 59 |
| Subscription Record, | | | | 712 27 | 781 70 | 727 80 | 963 13 | 570 56 | 969 53 | 722 46 | 1,156 90 | 6,607 35 |
| Sundry, | | | | 33 50 | | | 109 99 | 162 43 | 264 87 | 847 60 | 305 43 | 1,723 82 |
| Total one year, | $25,566 65 | $30,897 27 | $20,026 71 | $17,511 51 | $10,629 81 | $17,938 02 | $21,640 17 | $21,784 10 | $41,526 01 | $44,417 50 | $48,069 91 | $300,007 66 |

* Legacies included among subscriptions till 1861.

## EXPENDITURES.

| | 1855 | 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | 1860 | 1861 | 1862 | 1863 | 1864 | 1865 | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Provisions, | $10,075 54 | $7,459 21 | $7,249 18 | $7,951 37 | $4,701 45 | $5,919 91 | $5,952 97 | $6,380 04 | $6,946 86 | $10,383 77 | $13,946 31 | $86,866 61 |
| Furniture, | 223 05 | 224 23 | 136 43 | 134 78 | 189 78 | 362 75 | 355 60 | 374 92 | 1,187 10 | 1,008 48 | 474 05 | 4,671 17 |
| Clothing, | 1,323 80 | 1,126 91 | 1,321 21 | 1,847 13 | 502 22 | 520 68 | 986 76 | 883 78 | 780 86 | 723 90 | 858 89 | 10,829 14 |
| Interest Rent Ins., | 2,722 41 | 2,696 00 | 400 00 | 1,404 76 | 1,185 41 | 1,729 10 | 1,090 79 | 1,039 71 | 465 98 | 359 44 | 159 70 | 13,253 30 |
| Fuel and Light, | .. | | | 406 00 | 772 89 | 832 11 | 923 50 | 887 18 | 635 31 | 1,530 35 | 1,720 62 | 7,707 96 |
| Medicine, | .. | | | 35 32 | 1 52 | 327 62 | 69 97 | 242 19 | 45 80 | 279 89 | 533 35 | 1,536 66 |
| Record, | .. | | | 1,139 13 | 1,8 6 24 | 1,4 6 75 | 1,508 25 | 1,316 81 | 1,352 27 | 1,654 60 | 1,976 65 | 12,100 70 |
| Books and Stationery, | .. | | | 104 92 | 207 60 | 209 21 | 372 48 | 270 89 | 226 94 | 535 95 | 230 68 | 2,158 62 |
| Repairs, | | | | 6 8 43 | 395 86 | 750 63 | 477 87 | 1,094 71 | 288 50 | 805 29 | 3,037 31 | 7,428 59 |
| Salaries, | 2,050 73 | 1,814 95 | 1,324 96 | 2,429 49 | 1,020 20 | 1,898 28 | 3,636 01 | 2,503 00 | 3,039 60 | 3,561 81 | 4,552 12 | 27,831 15 |
| Work and Materials, | 1,985 70 | 1,008 98 | 383 54 | .. | | | 2,364 80 | 55 00 | | | | 5,798 02 |
| Out-door Poor, | 271 88 | 477 70 | 443 59 | 178 17 | 306 34 | 1,062 92 | 802 05 | 227 07 | 173 27 | 122 18 | 510 81 | 4,565 73 |
| Sundry, | 1,235 72 | 824 68 | 1,836 99 | 206 25 | 441 80 | 482 69 | 998 42 | 1,266 59 | 2,937 01 | 2,715 37 | 2,685 88 | 15,630 90 |
| Real Estate, | | 17,031 09 | 7,704 40 | | | 600 00 | 7,176 99 | 3,100 00 | 8,000 00 | 28,379 26 | 4,702 25 | 76,393 99 |
| Transportation, | | | | 179 38 | 134 34 | 110 53 | 100 77 | 234 30 | 138 62 | 226 22 | 256 62 | 1,380 78 |
| Printing, Post'ge & Adv'ising, | | | | | | | | | | | 1,137 87 | 1,137 87 |
| School Account, | | | | | | | | | | | 356 52 | 356 52 |
| Shoe-Shop, | | | | | | | | | | 115 81 | 344 27 | 460 08 |
| Total one year, | $19,891 83 | $3 ,663 75 | $20,800 10 | $16,645 13 | $11,685 15 | $16,233 18 | $26,317 18 | $19,776 19 | $76,168 12 | $52,402 32 | $37,183 90 | $280,254 09 |

## LEGACIES.

Since the organization of this Institution, it has been enriched by several legacies, all of which have been paid:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 185 | Mr. Henry J. Sanford, | $5,000 |
| | Mr. Sickels, | 20,000 |
| | Mr. Thomas Riley, | 1,500 |
| | Mrs. Riley, | 1,500 |
| | Mrs. H. Parish, | 1,000 |
| | Mr. Goodhue, | 1,000 |
| | Mr. Sands, | 1,000 |
| | Miss Kiney, | 1,000 |
| | Mr. H. Grow, | 450 |
| | Ann Plat Sherwood, | 100 |
| | Total amount received from legacies, | $32,550 |

## INMATES, AND HOW DISPOSED OF.

As remarked above, when speaking of the responsibility of the Superintendent, there is no well-defined field of labor for this Institution. Its motto has always been to fill any void in existing charities, and to "do whatever its hand findeth to do." Hence, the nature and character of the work varies greatly; at first the effort was more confined to the reformation of adults than it now is, experience having proved that it was among the destitute and abandoned children that the most good could be accomplished, and that the reformation of those inured in the paths of wickedness was a thankless and unrequited task. Hence, of late years, though a number of adults are received into the House, it has been found best, after retaining them some time, to obtain situations for them in the country, where change of scene gives them opportunity for reformation and opens hopes of leading a useful and creditable life. All the labor in the House, except superintendence, is done by women of this class, who are glad to give their work in exchange for the protection of the Institution. The children who receive the benefits of the Institution are those chiefly who are abandoned by parents or surrendered on account of their inability to support them, and the present Legislature has clothed this Institution with authority to bind them out—a power not hitherto possessed.

**An Act to Confer certain Powers upon the Five Points House of Industry in the City of New-York.**

*The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. The Five Points House of Industry, in the city of New-York, shall have power to place the children in their care at suitable employments, and cause them to be instructed in suitable branches of useful knowledge, and shall have power at discretion to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices or servants during minority, or any less period, to such persons, and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments as shall be judged most conducive to the future benefit and advantage of such children; and any person to whom any such child may be bound shall execute a bond to the said corporation, in a sufficient penal amount, conditioned for the good treatment of such child, and to instruct, or cause to have him or her instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and to give such child, at the expiration of his or her apprenticeship, at least one suit of new clothes and five dollars in money; and the said corporation may insert in the indenture of apprenticeship such clauses and agreements as the poor officers, authorized to bind out children, are empowered or required to insert in like indentures. Children entrusted to this corporation by the voluntary act of their parents or guardian, shall be deemed to be in the lawful charge and custody of the said corporation; and such entrusting shall be evidenced by a writing, in form substantially as follows, namely:

"I, A. B., father (mother or guardian as the case may be) of C. D., (a boy or girl,) aged years, born in , do hereby entrust to the Five Points House of Industry, for the period of years, the entire charge, management, and control, of said C. D., and do hereby assign to, and invest the said corporation with the same powers and control over the said C. D. as those of which I am possessed." In presence of

Sec. 2. The real and personal estate belonging to and used for the charitable purpose of said association shall be exempt from taxation.

Sec. 3. It shall be competent for the Board of Incorporators, at any annual meeting, to declare vacant the office of any incorporator who may have been absent for the two previous annual meetings of the incorporators, and to elect instead of such incorporator another to serve in his place.

Sec. 4. It shall be lawful for the Institution to own and hold, and to obtain either by purchase, grant, or devise, real estate to the value of two hundred thousand dollars; but subject to all provisions of law in relation to grants or devises or bequests of property by will.

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect immediately.

## INMATES, AND HOW DISPOSED OF.

| | 1855 | 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | 18 0 | 1861 | 1862 | 1863 | 1864 | 1865 | Total for eleven years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sent to situations,..... | 634 | 628 | 630 | 661 | 493 | 372 | 351 | 267 | 216 | 306 | 594 | 5152 |
| Returned to friends,..... | 75 | 119 | 176 | 134 | 136 | 1.0 | 187 | 174 | 262 | 248 | 292 | 1933 |
| Gone to house-keeping,..... | .. | .. | 80 | 30 | 7 | 8 | 18 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 164 |
| Sent to other institutions,..... .. | 48 | 43 | 8 | 36 | 17 | 26 | 51 | 29 | 54 | 58 | 46 | 397 |
| Sent to hospital,..... | .. | .. | 27 | 24 | 9 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 82 |
| Died,..... | 16 | .. | 3 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 60 |
| Expelled,..... | 44 | 50 | 48 | 20 | 35 | 8 | 27 | .. | 28 | 24 | 22 | 306 |
| Eloped,..... | 65 | 44 | 27 | 45 | 12 | 24 | .. | .. | 29 | 38 | 23 | 307 |
| Left voluntarily with notice,..... ..... | .. | 50 | 69 | 85 | 83 | 50 | 55 | 84 | 33 | 71 | 110 | 670 |
| Sent to Europe,..... | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 10 |
| Remaining in House,..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 287 | 987 |
| | 882 | 934 | 1079 | 1041 | 800 | 647 | 671 | 574 | 614 | 753 | 1383 | 9308 |

| | 1855 | 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | 1860 | 1861 | 1862 | 1863 | 1864 | 1865 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employed in work-shop and not inmates,.. | | | | | | 20 | 20 | | | | | 40 |
| Number of meals furnished,..... | | | | | | 276,862 | 285,305 | 285,305 | 236,431 | 333,436 | 422,461 | 1,939,800, total for six years. |
| Average attendance in day-school,..... | 230 | 251 | 233 | 250 | 269 | 245 | 321 | 286 | 288 | 264 | 327 | |
| Whole No. children enrolled in day-school, | 712 | 1200 | 1200 | 1150 | 2317 | 2,150 | 2,076 | 1,025 | 1,085 | 884 | 1,664 | 15,523, total in eleven years. |

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1865.

*Trustees of the House of Industry:*

Gentlemen: The year but just closed has been a very busy one for the Institution, as you are well aware. It is to me a very pleasant and commendable feature in the workings of the House of Industry that the Trustees are kept so constantly acquainted with its operations, and that they are all the while so familiar with its details. It is not so much to *inform the Trustees* that I make this statement of the affairs of the House as it is to comply with an evident propriety, and to condense the results of the year, so that they may be made accessible to all wishing to know them.

It is a matter of profound thankfulness that the entire household have been so kindly preserved, and favored generally with excellent health. With all the employees this is particularly noticeable. With no exception, I can truthfully say, is there an employee that is not overworked; and yet all are kindly preserved to continue their labors. With the workers at the House of Industry, the pressure upon them is never taken off. They have always about them the subjects of their solicitude and care; there is not even a weekly release from duty. They are with them day and night. They have no Saturday nor Sunday; and it is only during the brief summer vacation that the toilers here can divest themselves of care, and then it is partial only; *for while away*, there is all the time the thought that some one at home has double duty on account of their absence. I allude to this subject to show that there are no sinecure positions at the Five Points House of Industry; and also to show the greatness of our obligations for gratitude that all who were with us a year since are here still, except Mr. Dooly, and that he did not leave on account of health. There is hardly one of the laborers here who is not obliged, from sheer weariness, occasionally to favor themselves. My own health has been such as to enable me to be always at the House. With powers of endurance that few are favored with, the work here is not so oppressive to me as it must necessarily be to others.

In their several spheres, I have nothing but what is pleasant and grateful to state in regard to all the employees of the Institution. Mr. Field has been not only constant and faithful in the many things required of him, but so pleasant and reliable as greatly to relieve the Superintendent in the cares and responsibilities of his place. So much do I esteem Mr. Field, and so highly prize his services, I should greatly regret should we be called to dispense with them. Mrs. Field has been quite indefatigable in her department. How many garments have been made, altered, or mended during the year in our sewing-room, I can not tell, but certainly thousands. And to accomplish this, Mrs. Field has confined herself too closely to this department. In absences of the Housekeeper, Mrs. Field has assumed her duties.

How thoroughly Mrs. Robinson has attended to her department, the constant state of the House is the best testimony. Its cleanliness, and

the order everywhere and always prevailing, is a common subject of remark.

Mrs. Little's care of the girls has been just as judicious and faithful as in previous years; and more than in any previous year is it evident she needs relief from care. She has charge of all the female wearing apparel that comes to the House, and oversees the laundry-work. She is a most devoted servant, and an eminently wise and judicious manager of children.

Miss Beattie has labored faithfully, and I think well, during the year. She is always ready to perform any duty required of her; and I have no doubt is doing much good among the families of our children and the poor generally where she visits. During the year she has made 4740 visits. 2000 were to Irish families, 1152 to German, 971 Italian, 300 colored, 20 Welsh, 30 French, 17 Swedes, 10 Chinese, 20 Poles, 95 English, 25 Scotch, 30 American, 70 unknown. Most of these were to families whose children were in our school.

Mr. Smith has been as successful as he has been faithful in the charge of the boys. And he has always been ready to do any thing asked of him in addition to taking charge of them. His labors are very confining, but he is always in his place.

Our schools, I think, are doing well. The order is unquestionably such as to compare favorably with the best Ward-schools in the city, where the ages of the children are similar to ours. I know that in many respects the progress in studies is all that could be asked for under the circumstances. All corporal punishment is inflicted by the Superintendent. When the class of children is considered, it seems to me that the number of children requiring to be punished is remarkably small. The attendance in the schools is large, and has been larger during the last autumn and winter than ever before. The average attendance for the year, ending the first of October, as rendered to Board of Education, in the report made to them, was 327. The whole number of children in schools for that period was 1664. The average attendance now is more than ninety per cent of the whole number, an attainment I think very remarkable, and is to be attributed very much to the constant visits among the families, and the practice of always ascertaining the reasons for absence. Truancy among our scholars is now quite rare. Occasionally very severe punishments are inflicted for truancy, which perhaps help to restrain those who might transgress.

The whole number of inmates in the House for the year ending March first, 1866, including those in the House when the year commenced, and not including the private family, is 1553. Of these, 808 were adults, and 745 children. Of the adults, 652 have been sent to situations, principally in the country, or have found employment for themselves. Of the children, 552 have been sent to situations in the country, to other institutions, or restored to their friends.

The number of meals given during the months of the year was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| March, | 29,232 |
| April, | 27,348 |
| May, | 28,741 |
| June, | 26,941 |
| July, | 27,553 |
| August, | 29,173 |
| September, | 26,476 |
| October, | 27,553 |
| November, | 32,595 |
| December, | 35,839 |
| January, | 59,497 |
| February, | 71,513 |
| Total for the year, | 422,461 |
| Daily average number, | 1,174 and a fraction. |

During the last six months, five or six hundred letters of inquiry have been addressed to parties who have taken children from the House since 1860. Some of the replies to these letters are exceedingly satisfactory; others less favorable, and a considerable number are very unfavorable. The more favorable accounts are generally from those who were the youngest when sent away. Quite a number of boys ran away from their situations. But few complaints of dishonesty have reached us. Many of the letters sent remain unanswered.

The outside charities of the House have been large during the winter. Not a very large amount of *money* has been given; but with food, clothing, bedding, and fuel, together with money, would amount to a considerable sum. I have not allowed any case that it seemed proper to aid to go unrelieved. All cases referred by others to us have been investigated and reported upon.

Our hospital has been, and continues to be, a great advantage to the House, and to the outside children. A large number of patients from the outside have been received during the year—nearly all of them members of our schools, generally, cases of typhoid fever, brought from such homes, that death seemed inevitable if they were retained at home; and I have no doubt that lives have been saved through our care that else must have been sacrificed. Parents come and entreat us to take their children into the hospital when sick, and express much gratitude for the attention which they receive. Dr. Freeman has continued his faithful ministrations during the year, and resides in the House. Dr. Joslin has been exceedingly kind and attentive, notwithstanding his services have been wholly gratuitous, and we feel at the House greatly obliged for his attentions. With this you will receive Dr. Joslin's report for the year, in which is also added the statement of previous years.

The nursery, which was commenced within the year, has thirty beds, occupied by as many children; and it now seems as though it could not be dispensed with.

Our washing and bathing apparatus, though so inexpensive, is all that we need or desire. It affords ample accommodation for all our inside boys, and for the washing of all our children who do not come clean to school. The same floor affords room for the boys' wardrobe, doctor's office, and shoe-shop.

Our shoe-shop has been a very great advantage. Sufficient second-hand shoes have been sent in to keep one or two hands constantly employed in repairing them. The supply has been so large that we have had to expend very little in purchasing new shoes. Had we been obliged to purchase all the shoes we have given away during the year, the cost would certainly have been twelve or fifteen hundred dollars; and the whole expense of the shoe-shop, besides board, is but three hundred and fifty dollars. The purpose of teaching the trade to boys is found to be impracticable, because of their brief stay with us.

Sufficient clothing and clothing materials have been sent in, to render the purchase of any considerable quantity unnecessary. Some muslin has been bought for sheets and shirts; and something expended for blankets, which were charged to clothing account. A large number of the blankets have been given to the needy outside poor. Our sewing-room, under Mrs. Field's management, has kept our two or three hundred boys well supplied with comfortable clothing; and most of the mending of the girls' clothing has been done under her direction. Mr. Rennie has most generously offered to keep us supplied with materials for girls' dresses, in addition to his other gifts. Mrs. Halliday has taken charge of the preparation of articles for the girls' wardrobe, and several hundred garments have been made under her supervision during the year. In the last two years, more money has been received for clothing sold than the amount that has been paid out. Formerly, women who were received into the House had the articles of clothing given to them which were necessary to make them appear respectable when they went to situations; now they are required to pay for them through an advance of a portion of their wages by those who employ them. This plan has been adopted, because I deemed it best to have these women as little dependent as possible on charity, both on their own account and to lessen the burden upon the House.

The women received into the House are really no expense to it; but, in a pecuniary point of view, an advantage. The washing for more than two hundred is done by them—all the scrubbing and cleaning, besides an immense amount of sewing. I am sorry that an account of the number of garments made and mended has not been kept; but it has been very large. Were we compelled to hire help to do what these women do, one hundred dollars a month would be a small estimate of what it would cost.

It has been a matter of thought whether some provision for men could not be made on the same plan as that obtaining in regard to women. There are always men to whom it would be a great good individually, as well as to the community, to shield and supply with food, and provide

with employment. There is now no agency, no middle-men between the various industries of the country and the unemployed. It seems to me exceedingly desirable that there should be some arrangement made whereby men, for any reason dependent for bread and shelter, yet willing to work, might be temporarily accommodated with board, and kept at work until remunerative situations could be obtained for them. It certainly must be practicable to introduce some plain operations, that almost any man could engage in and earn his food, which could be furnished at very small cost. Whether the House of Industry should add this work to their operations, the Trustees can judge.

Near the first of the year, men in considerable numbers came to us begging for food. A considerable portion of them had been in the army, and were entirely destitute. They were allowed food, which was all we could do for them, until arrangements were made to fit up the small building in the square in front of the House. Here about one hundred and twenty are all the time accommodated with lodgings—none being admitted but soldiers. As fast as they have been sent away to places, others have taken the vacancy made. Most of these men now have work. Many of them found it for themselves. The number provided with situations by the Institution was five hundred and thirty-nine. These have gone in all directions. Some to Alabama, others to Louisiana, Florida, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and quite a number to the Atlantic Dock warehouses, Brooklyn. Hardly more than a half-dozen of these men have refused to go wherever they were wanted, and at whatever wages they were offered.

In a single week two hundred were sent away, at wages varying from twelve to fifteen dollars a month for the year. One company of twenty-six went to Cedar Keys, Fla., to work in saw-mills, at fifteen dollars per month. Those employed about the city get some ten or twelve dollars a week. Some remain yet on our hands, and daily almost we are sending them with farmers, who apply for them.

The following analysis develops some interesting facts: More than three fourths of these men had been in the army, and divided in the following proportions among different States: New-York regiments, 264; Massachusetts, 21; Connecticut, 13; Rhode Island, 5; Vermont, 6; New-Hampshire, 4; New-Jersey, 8; Illinois, 5; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 17; Indiana, 6; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 1; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 2; headquarter troops, 1; navy, 32; United States regulars, 12; number not been in the army, 137.

The nationality of these men were: Americans, 161; Irish, 159; German, 62; English, 49; colored, 24; Scotch, 17; Canadians, 10; French, 8; Italians, 3; Norwegian, 1; East-Indies, 1; West-Indies, 1; unknown, 33.

The deportment of these men has been excellent while with us, making no difficulty, but complying readily with all our regulations. With four hundred in the dining-room at a time, hardly a word could be heard from them.

We feel, in every aspect in which it can be viewed, that it was an unmixed good for the House of Industry to do what it has done for these poor, forlorn fellows. Strangers, without friends, without the means of obtaining food when rendered desperate by the craving of hunger, it can be readily imagined what means would have been resorted to to prevent starvation. "All that a man hath will he give for his life." Instead of abandoning them to the commission of crime to supply their wants, we welcomed them to our doors, and gave them plenty of palatable and nutritious food. Instead of taking it for granted that they were lazy and idle, if not vicious, we gave them credit when they said they were honest and willing to work, and by no inconsiderable effort and expense obtained work for them.

The aggregate contributions of the year, coming so spontaneously as they have, I think show how great an interest is felt in the poor, and how great a confidence is reposed in the Trustees by the benevolent. I think no parallel to the spontaneity of the support can be found in the land as that afforded to the House of Industry. I have no doubt the Trustees would find an ample support in any thing they might deem wise to enterprise for the poor.

As great as is my gladness in the material prosperity of the House, it would be greatly enhanced were I able to report as favorably of its spiritual condition. Much good seed we are certain is sown. Our meetings are well attended. Our evening prayers are attended by a large number of the outside children. And our Sabbath-school has more than doubled its numbers within eighteen months. But in the renewal of souls we have little to encourage us.

Very respectfully,

S. B. Halliday, Superintendent.

New-York, March 5, 1866.

## NAMES OF GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE SERVED AS TRUSTEES.

Charles Ely,
George Bird,
Edward G. Bradbury,
Chas. B. Tatham,
George G. Waters,
Frederick G. Foster,
Charles H. Dabury,
Radcliff B. Lockwood,
Theodore B. Bronson,
Wm. T. Booth,
Henry R. Remsen,
Archibald Russell,
Thos. S. Eells,
Wm. W. Cornell,
Charles H. Shipman,
Marshall Lefferts,
D. Lydig Suydam,
Josiah S. Leverett,
John Slade,
George F. Betts.

Dr — Five Points House of Industry in Account with Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer. — Cr.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1865–6 | To expenses for year ending Mar. 1, '66. | | | 1865–6 | By Balance in hand Mar. 1, 1865,..... | | $2,375.67 |
| | " Provisions,..... | $13,946.31 | | | " Receipts for year ending, Mar. 1, 1866, | | |
| | " Salaries,..... | 4552.12 | | | " Donations and Bequests,..... | $42,636.15 | |
| | " Incidentals,..... | 1033.07 | | | " Board,..... | 1747.17 | |
| | " Rent Superintendent's House 2 years, | 1050.00 | | | " Record,..... | 1156.90 | |
| | " Fuel and Light,..... | 1720.62 | | | " Incidentals,..... | 396,76 | |
| | " Record,..... | 1976.65 | | | " Rent,..... | 200.00 | |
| | " Interest and Insurance,..... | 159.70 | | | " Provisions sold,..... | 111.26 | |
| | " Furniture,..... | 474.05 | | | " Books and Stationery,..... | 115.33 | |
| | " Books and Stationery,..... | 230.68 | | | " Loans returned,..... | 81.84 | |
| | " Clothing,..... | 858.89 | | | " Mission Association Fund,..... | 1.80 | 46,420.21 |
| | " Building and Repairs,..... | 3037.31 | | | | | |
| | " Out-door Poor,..... | 510.81 | | | | | |
| | " Transportation,..... | 256.62 | | | | | |
| | " Beneficiary account, ..... | 182.97 | | | | | |
| | " Printing, Advertising, and Postage,.. | 1137.87 | | | | | |
| | " School Account,..... | 356.22 | | | | | |
| | " Shoe-shop,..... | 344.27 | | | | | |
| | " Medicine,..... | 233.35 | | | | | |
| | | | $32,061.51 | | | | |
| | " Deposit in Sub-Treasury,..... | | 15,000.00 | | | | |
| | | | $47,061.51 | | | | |
| | " Balance in hands of Tr. Mar. 1, '66, | | 1,734.37 | | | | |
| | | | $48,795.88 | | | | $48,795.88 |
| | | | | 1866 Mar. 1. | By Balance in hand,..... | | $1,734.37 |

New-York, 12th March, 1866.

The subscribers, your Committee, compared this Balance-sheet with the books of the Institution, and find that they correspond.

Richard Warren, } Auditors.
R. A. Witthaus, }

## EXTRACTS FROM VISITOR'S DIARY.

Called on Mrs. L——. Irish Catholic; is a widow, with two small boys; tells me she can not get enough work to support the family; would be willing to sew, wash, pick hair, or any of the various female employments, if she could get it. We offered to feed and clothe her boys if she would send them to our school, which she readily promised.

Visited Mrs. G——, 31 M—— street. Irish Catholic. She lives in a small attic room, rear building; is a widow, with one child; has been but a few days out of the hospital; found her little girl sick with fever; promised to send doctor and give her necessary assistance.

Found Mrs. McF——, 496 P—— street, in rear, quite destitute; tells me her husband has not been able to work for over three months, and that their only subsistence depends on the trifle she earns washing, when she can get it to do. She has a boy of fifteen, who is as helpless as an infant, having lost the use of his limbs when he was three years old. The remainder of her children, a boy of six and a girl of twelve, attend our school. We promised to help them, and urged her to come to our meetings. The younger children have been clothed by us for over three years.

Was requested to call upon Mrs. H——; found her in a most distressing condition, having been terribly beaten by her drunken husband: is going to the hospital, and wishes us to take care of her children, two interesting little girls. This brute (we can not call him *man*) is a returned soldier, and had, through our assistance, obtained a situation where he was earning two dollars per day, and, had he remained temperate, might probably have remained there all winter. This is one of the many discouragements we meet in our work.

Visited for new scholars; several promised to come; found considerable distress among those visited—some without work, others working for a mere nothing; some without covering, and more without beds; many fasting for want of means to procure food, and many with means squandering it for bad rum; some drinking to drown trouble, others sober because their pockets were empty and their credit worn out; a few

honest, industrious, and sober, therefore entitled to assistance, and shall have it if it can be got for them.

Called on the colored woman we have been helping; fear she is disposed to depend upon us; gave her to understand she must try to help herself if she wished us to assist her.

Visited Mrs. M——, in C—— street. Found her quite sick; she told me she had been two days without food, and that her children were suffering with hunger. Sent her eldest child, a girl of ten years, to the House for some tea, sugar, and bread; a large pitcher of soup was also given her, and some money; promised to give them bread and soup daily. We have since taken two of the children in the House; the mother will now be able to do something toward her own support.

Called on Mrs. Y——, 16 H—— street, in the rear. She is a worse than widow, for her husband is far away and sick; she can do nothing for her own support, because she can not leave her children, twins, scarcely six months old.

Called on Mrs. D——. Found her in great distress; she is the mother of seven children, all small—two are infants, fourteen months old; she can not work, and her husband is quite sickly. They are sober people, and we promised to aid them as far as lay in our power.

Had a pleasant visit at Mrs. B——'s, where I found every thing in the most exquisite order, though she is very poor and has an aged mother living with her, who is perfectly helpless; she also takes care of her sick baby and her little three-year old boy; supports them by washing, *without help*. She is very scarce of bed-clothes; tells me she has never pawned an article, and that the only extravagance she indulges in is stove-blacking, lime, and scrubbing-brushes, which her neighbors tell her is all nonsense. "But, ma'am, I can not live in dirt—it makes me miserable."

Called on Mrs. M——, who requested some clothes for her children, asserting they had never got any while coming to our school. Her boy, a bright little fellow, was sitting by the stove, and we thought we would ask him a few random questions, as we had a suspicion the mother was trying to deceive us: "Without shoes this cold day! What have you done with those we gave you Thanksgiving?" "Mother took them

and got a ticket for them." "And the new dress your sister got, where is that?" "A woman came and gave mother some money, and she let her take it." "Where are your new pants and jacket?" "Mother got a ticket for them too—and didn't she have a jolly drunk that day?" During this colloquy the mother scolded and stormed, threatening Tommy all sorts of things for his stories, at which he did not appear the least concerned.

Was requested to call on Wm. W——, E—— street, in the basement. He is out of employment, and has a wife, infant, and two children to support; is a waiter, and has been to sea. There is an air of gentility about them contrasting strangely with their miserable condition, but we fear their distress can be traced to that too *common* cause. We promised to aid them till they could get work.

Called on Mrs. H——, M—— street, rear basement. She is a widow with three children; supports herself and them picking hair; can not earn more than thirty cents per day, and has three and a half dollars a month rent to pay; is far from well, though working. Gave her a pair of blankets, and promised to assist her all we could.

Called on the Ds., whose children attend our school. They have a small room and bed-room comfortably furnished; are Irish Catholics; the husband works home at tailoring; appears to be an industrious, sober man; desires that his children shall have a good education, and requests us to inform him if they play truant. Mrs. D—— is a feeble woman; keeps the apartments in excellent order, besides taking care of her baby, a heavy child of three months; is quite agreeable, and gave us a cordial invitation to call again.

Have this month given a large number of blankets; supplied several families with coal, bread, tea, sugar, and, in many instances, wearing apparel. Have in some way helped all coming under our notice that were in the least deserving.

## SOWING AND REAPING.

Sometimes the heart grows weary with the load
Of efforts fruitless grown, and withered hopes
Of love that sought in vain to pour itself
Freely and fully forth into the hearts
Of others, God's appointed cups for love.
Sometimes the heart grows weary with the sight
Of those whom God made men with living souls,
Groveling, if not in crime, in vice—if not
In vice, in that rank emptiness and sloth
That rot souls piecemeal even ere they kill.
Sometimes the heart grows weary with the din
Of wealth, and cry of want, and sullen laugh
Of holy sorrow curdling into hate—
Ay, with that groan of universal woe
Wherewith the whole creation, as of yore,
Travaileth in pain together until now—
Sometimes the heart grows weary, very weary.

And then the small voice saith: "Sow on in faith;
Sow the good seed! another after thee
Shall reap. Hast thou not garnered many fruits
Of others' sowing, whom thou knewest not?
Canst tell how many struggles, sufferings, tears,
All unrecorded, unremembered all,
Have gone to make up what thou hast of good?
Canst tell how many died that thou should'st pray?
All unrecorded, unremembered. Nay,
Not unrecorded all, even though forgotten;
Not unrecorded. He who died for thee. . .
The seed thou sowest, is it thine to say,
I will or will not sow it, as it falls
Ripe with all blessings from that fruitful cross,
That tree of life, rich with His blood?

Up, man!
Up, worthless one! up in God's strength! go forth!
Go! treasure up for joy each smallest woe,
Each baffled hope, each callous sneer, each threat
Of evil undeserved, each idle jest
Blunting the point of truth, each cold smooth smile
Freezing the love that would be! Treasure these,
I say; these be thy precious cross; by these,
Bless God if thou canst suffer for his sake!
Faint not! 'Tis much only to sow good seed.
'Tis much to sow that which another reapeth;
And many daily sow marked well of God,
Who having sown, do faint, and He forgiveth!
Yet it is more to sow and not to faint.
In due time we shall reap, if we faint not;
And they that sow in tears shall reap in joy.

—*Fraser's Magazine.*

## Cash Donations from February 20th, 1866, to March 21st, 1866, inclusive.

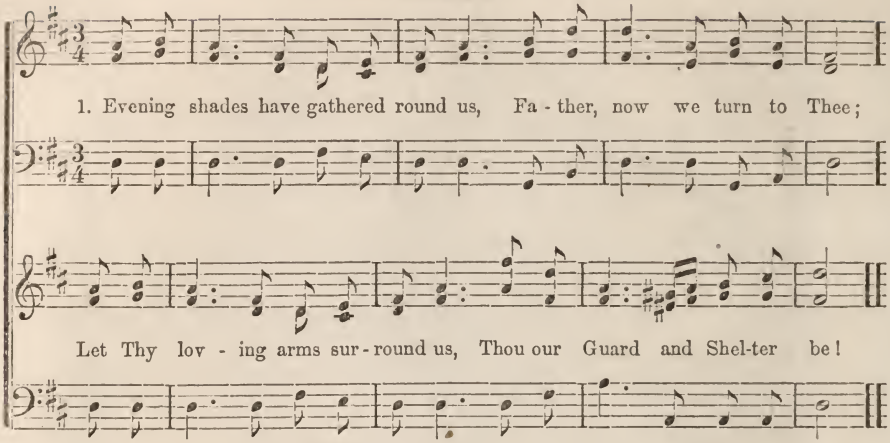
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. Harrington, | $1 00 | Sunday Collection, | $12 73 |
| Bee-Hive, | 3 00 | J. C. H., | 25 00 |
| Hammond street, | 1 00 | George H. Cole, | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Heydecker, | 1 00 | Mr. Hine, | 1 00 |
| For the Soldiers, | 1 00 | B. E. T., | 50 00 |
| W. Wisner, | 5 00 | S. S. First Congregational Church, Winsted, Ct., | 10 00 |
| Mrs. J. Marsen, | 2 00 | R. E. N., | 100 00 |
| F., for Soldiers, | 1 00 | J. M. Lander, | 1 00 |
| O. S. Hull, | 1 00 | J. M. Atwood, | 50 |
| Mrs. George S. Bourne, | 25 00 | Frank W. Wilders, | 50 |
| State Appropriation, 1865, | 1759 62 | J. J. Van Derbirk, | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Wheeler, | 10 00 | Cash, | 50 |
| Mrs. Morris, | 1 00 | A Friend to the Cause, | 2 00 |
| William H. Hyatt, | 5 00 | Mrs. L. Hale Camp, | 5 00 |
| M. Humphreys, | 25 00 | A. S. Hungerford, | 1 00 |
| M. H. J., | 5 00 | L. P. Beach, | 3 00 |
| Dew-Drop Society, | 10 00 | Dr. Young, | 25 |
| Friend, | 1 00 | Sunday Collection, | 16 15 |
| Friend, | 2 00 | Cornelia Ferry, | 5 00 |
| Mr. Sands, | 5 00 | Mrs. Sword's S. S. Class, | 1 50 |
| A Friend, | 2 00 | D. W. Tuttle, | 1 00 |
| Sunday Collection, | 28 75 | Cash, | 15 00 |
| William E. Boise, | 1 00 | John Campbell, | 25 00 |
| Mrs. H. P. Skinner, | 5 00 | X. Y. Z., | 20 00 |
| Sarah Sullivan, | 25 00 | Elisha Woolley, | 2 00 |
| John Bigelow, | 50 00 | G. B. M., | 10 00 |
| Mrs. F D. Lockwood, | 5 00 | John P. Ridner, | 2 00 |
| Mrs. De Peyster, | 25 00 | A Visitor, | 1 00 |
| Homer Morgan, | 50 00 | Joseph L. Lewis, | 100 00 |
| Miss Annie O. Tiffany, | 50 00 | From one of those lodged and fed, | 1 00 |
| Henry Sheldon, | 20 00 | Sunday Collection, | 24 03 |
| John K. Myers, | 20 00 | Mr. E. P. Hayden, | 5 00 |
| F. M. Cushing, | 1 00 | For the poor, from East Twenty-Fifth st., | 3 00 |
| Samuel Schwang, | 50 | Mr. Rutherford, | 14 30 |
| Friend, | 5 00 | Rev. Mr. Doolittle, | 1 00 |
| Mrs. C. S. Halsey, | 4 00 | J. R. Sherwood, | 1 00 |
| United States Christian Commission, | 470 00 | George J. Judson, Executor, | 50 00 |
| A. C. Hoffelfinger, | 1 00 | Mrs. H. D. Treadway, | 1 00 |
| A. J. Gerstner, | 2 00 | Mrs. J. Burdett, | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Gilbert Dean, | 20 00 | Mrs. C. R. Turner, | 1 00 |
| Congregational S. S., Norwich, | 3 70 | Plymouth S. S., Brooklyn, | 816 00 |
| Mrs. A. F. Higgins, | 10 00 | Cash, | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Cornell, | 25 00 | Mr. Mitchell, | 2 00 |
| Mrs. A. Munn, | 2 00 | A Friend, | 1 00 |
| Mr. Wason, | 1 00 | R. L. S. Payton, | 5 00 |
| J. H. Burtis, | 1 00 | Friend from Connecticut, | 2 00 |
| Henry Battlestow, | 1 00 | Friend, | 1 00 |
| F. L., | 2 94 | | |
| Thomas Charles, | 50 | | |
| W. A. Kennedy, | 50 | | |
| Henry Stubben, | 2 00 | | $4,952.57 |

## Received for Record, from February 20th, 1866, to March 20th, 1866, inclusive.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. B. Ketchum, | $76 00 | Annie O'Connor, | $1 00 |
| S. Crossett, | 0 25 | Peter W. Garrison, | 1 00 |
| William T. Page, | 1 00 | Benjamin F. Sinclair, | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Little, | 1 00 | Elisha Woolley, | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Ketcham, | 1 00 | F. B. Lewis, | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Munn, | 1 00 | David Clark, | 1 00 |
| Collected for Record, by H. B. Ketchum, | 46 00 | William H. Cresp, | 1 00 |
| Edward Allen, | 0 50 | Rev. Mr. Walker, | 1 00 |
| S. L. Husted, | 1 00 | Mrs. C. H. Smith, | 1 00 |
| James L. Lippencott, | 1 00 | John Anderson, | 1 00 |
| J. M. Lander, | 1 00 | Mrs. F. H. Bluxom, | 1 00 |
| H. G. Ripley, | 1 00 | J. R. Sherwood, | 1 00 |
| James McDonald, | 1 00 | Mrs. E. D. Fowler, | 1 00 |
| Widow Nancy Place, | 1 00 | E. V. Peckham, | 1 00 |
| Mrs. Miller Crain, | 1 00 | Mrs. Samuel Pruyn, | 1 00 |
| Mr. Raymond Baldwin, | 1 00 | Mrs. C. R. Spencer, | 2 00 |

Furnished for the Monthly Record of the Five Points House of Industry.

## VERNON.


1. Evening shades have gathered round us, Fa - ther, now we turn to Thee;
Let Thy lov - ing arms sur - round us, Thou our Guard and Shel-ter be!

2. Oh, we thank Thee for the mercies,
Thou this day hast showered down;
We would say in all reverses,
"Not my will but Thine be done."

3. We, alas! have sinned and stumbled,
We have wandered from Thy way;
Make us, Saviour, truly humbled,
Let us never from Thee stray.

4. Oh, forgive us, Jesus, Saviour,
Wash us, cleanse us with Thy blood,
Nothing else can give us favor,
Or can make our peace with God.

5. In the morning, if we waken,
Let our hearts be filled with love;
If on angel's wings we're taken,
Let us dwell with Thee above.

## Donations of Clothing and Provisions, from February 20th, 1866, to March 21st, 1866, inclusive.

A few old hats, R. B. Lockwood.
1 pair shoes, 1 hood, Mrs. Little.
Basket clothing.
Package clothing, anonymous.
A box from Norwich, Conn.
Box clothing, Dew-Drop Society, Norwich, Ct.
A few old things, Mrs. Harper.
Bundle clothing, Mr. Eastman.
A trunk clothing, A. W. Thompson.
A quantity nice clothing, W. J. Storms.
A basket clothing, Mrs. Bullard.
A bundle from New-Haven, by express.
A basket provisions, S. L. Hardy.
A bale clothing, J. W. Stone.
A package clothing, by express, H. G. Ripley, Norwich, Ct.
72 garments, Ladies of the Society for the Relief of Industrious Poor, Church of the Ascension.
Box clothing, Edward Hitchcock, Amherst, Mass.
3 large boxes papers, 1 box books, R. Rennie, Lodi.
1 bundle clothing, 322 West Twentieth street.
1 bundle clothing, Mrs. Sword and Miss K. Pritchard.
1 box clothing, Ct., per Mrs. C. S. Fitch.
Package clothing, S. S. Teacher, Trinity Church, Hoboken.
Package clothing, Mrs. H. B. Crossett.
New clothing, P. F. Smith.
3 new coats, a friend.
1 package clothing, Rev. Wm. Mingns.
1 bundle new clothing, from the following ladies of Church of the Ascension, by Mrs. Parker: Mrs. Wm. Aspinwall, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. Grovesnor, Mrs. Schuchardt, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mrs. Stuyvesant.
A package clothing, Mrs. F. H. Bluxom and Miss Rudderow.
1 box clothing, St. James' Church, Dundaff, Pa.
A large sack hickory nuts, friend in Twenty-fifth street.
2 packages books, American Bible Society.
A bundle clothing, Henry P. Munson.

*We send you a copy of the* **Monthly Record of the Five Points House of Industry,** *hoping you may become interested in the cause of the poor, helpless, and houseless children for whom we are laboring. Any donation, either of money or clothing, from yourself or neighbors, will be thankfully received and faithfully applied for the relief of the poor under our care.*

*To those making a donation of one or more dollars, the Record will be sent for one year*

S. B. HALLIDAY,
Superintendent.

## TRUSTEES OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, PRESIDENT, 45 Tenth Street.
CHARLES ELY, 434 Broome Street.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, 145 Broadway.
FREDERICK G. FOSTER, 13 East Fifteenth Street
HUGH N. CAMP, TREASURER, 149 Pearl Street.
RADCLIFFE B. LOCKWOOD, 18 Platt Street.
WILLIAM T. BOOTH, 95 Front Street.
D. LYDIG SUYDAM, 25 Waverley Place.
THEODORE B. BRONSON, SECRETARY, 99 Ninth Street.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Nassau Street.

## THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

IN 1851 the Five Points House of Industry was established by Rev. L. M. PEASE. In 1854 it became an incorporated institution, governed by a Board of Trustees elected annually by the incorporators, and is not sectarian.

It is devoted mainly to the preservation of children from suffering and crime. It is a receptacle for all who have nowhere else to go. The orphan, the deserted, the children of parents separated by convictions for crime, the offspring of those totally unable to support their children—all find here a home until they can be properly placed and cared for. They are cleansed, clothed, fed, taught, and furnished with labor as early as practicable, or sent to homes in the country.

Assistance is also rendered to adults as far as it can be without encouraging a dependence upon charity, and efforts are made to reform and procure labor for such as are willing to work.

Urgent cases of suffering among out-door poor are temporarily relieved until some other provision can be made for such.

In short, this Institution stands between wretchedness and crime, with open gates for all; and how many crimes it has been the means of preventing, God alone can know. The record of rescued souls who have partaken of the fruits of Christianity beneath its roof, will more than justify all the outlay for them.

Hundreds of strangers yearly visit it, and its influences have extended into nearly all our large cities, as it was the first institution of its kind in this country

It is supported almost entirely by voluntary contributions.

### OUR DAY-SCHOOL.

It is scarcely necessary to speak of the characteristics of our pupils. The fact that they live in the *Five Points* is suggestive of the pursuits and habits of the class. Many of them spend the early morning in begging, rag-picking, wood and cinder hunting, and afterward attend our school during the hours of study. The number of hours and studies are the same as in the Primaries of the Board of Education. Four teachers are employed, at a cost of $1200 per annum.

Total number taught during the year over 4 and under 16 years, . . . . . 1025.
Average *daily attendance*, inmates of House, 90; outside children, 196, . . 286.

We have furnished room, fuel, light, etc., for an *ITALIAN NIGHT-SCHOOL* of about 100 interesting children.

We have in ten years taught, fed, clothed, and befriended more than ELEVEN THOUSAND children, who were otherwise untaught.

### FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath unto my executors, in trust, to pay over to the Trustees of the FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, in the city of New-York, (incorporated A.D. 1854,) or its Treasurer, for the time being, the sum of dollars, to be applied to the uses thereof.

NOTICE.—Those of our city subscribers who do not receive the RECORD regularly, will confer a favor upon us by informing us of the fact.